### The Progressive Impulse

- **Who were progressives?**
  - Mostly middle-class, city-dwellers,

- **Goals**
  - “Direct, purposeful human intervention in social and economic affairs.” (p. 569)
  - To regulate and/or break up

- **Muckrakers:**
  - Journalists who attempted to expose evils of society and corruption
  - Famous Muckrakers?
    - ________________:
      - published devastating writings about Standard Oil Company
    - Lincoln Steffens:
      - *The Shame of the Cities* – corruption of municipal government
    - Upton Sinclair:
      - *The Jungle*
    - ________________
    - David G. Phillips:
      - “The Treason of the Senate”

- **Social Gospel:**
  - Powerful movement in Protestantism, goal was to improve cities

- *****Jacob Riis***:**
  - ______________________
    - Photographed poor, immigrant living conditions

- **Settlement Houses:**
  - Helped poor women, immigrants, and children adjust to American life
  - Jane Addams – Hull House -

- **New reforms for professions**
  - American Medical Association (AMA)
  - States established bar associations
  - National Farm Bureau Federation

- **Women were excluded from most professions**
  - ______________________

### Women and Reform

- **Single-women played a large role in reform movements**
  - Temperance and settlement houses

- **Women’s clubs:**
  - Organizations for women to meet
| What are dry laws? | - Planted trees, supported schools, etc.  
- Helped pass state and federal child labor laws, as well as “_________” laws  
| Suffrage for Women:  
- Movement gained momentum when suffragists argued “_______________” would not be changed  
- Temperance movement favored suffrage  
- Women did not get the right to vote until 1920 (_________) amendment  
| ___________________________:  
- Advocated women’s suffrage  
- Author of the ________________________________ |
| The Assault on Parties | - Key voting reforms (state level):  
- ________________: voters could propose legislation  
- **Referendum**: final approval of laws would be approved by voters  
- ________________: voters could remove elected officials  
- **Secret Australian** _________________: No one would see who a voter would vote for  
- Direct election of US Senators: instead of state legislatures, seen in______________________________________________|
| City reformers:  
- Went after saloons, brothels, political machines |
| Robert La Follette:  
| “__________________________”  
| - Income ________________ on inheritances  
| - Initiatives and referendums; regulated railroads and industries  
| Decline of voter turnout:  
| 1900 – 73% voter turnout, 1912 – 59%  
| Why the decline?  
| - Party ________________________________ |
| Sources of Progressive Reform | | Mostly women, young girls, and immigrants  
| - 10 story building  
| - Doors locked from outside, smoking around gas engines, narrow hallways  
| - _________ workers died during fire in NYC  
| African American equality was mostly left out of Progressive goals  
| W.E.B. Du Bois  
| - Unlike Booker T. Washington, Du Bois did not favor  
| - “__________________________” of African Americans should have full access to education  
| ___________________________:  
| - Niagara Falls, Canada  
| - Morphed into the ________________________________  
| - Helped challenge many racial laws throughout the 20th |

| Who else was named a top 5 Senator along with Robert La Follette? | | |
| Did you read Uprising in 8th grade? | | |
| Why wasn’t the Niagara Movement in the US? | | |
### Crusade for Social Order and Reform

- **Temperance and Prohibition:**
  - **Reasons:**
    - Drunkenness, spousal abuse, industrial inefficiency
    - Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
  - Many dry laws were passed
  - Gained prominence prior and during WWI
  - 1919 – 18th amendment
  - Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
  - Many dry laws were passed
  - Gained prominence prior and during WWI
  - Sterilization of certain individuals
    - Mentally retarded, criminals, etc.

### Challenging the Capitalist Order

- **Socialism:**
  - Growing force in the early 20th century
  - (person not a court case)
  - Received almost 1,000,000 presidential votes in 1912
  - Most socialists did not support _______ — hurt their cause
  - International Workers of the World
    - “Wobblies,” “______________”
    - Hurt by striking during WWI
  - Regulating Trusts
    - Many individuals advocated the distinction between “_______
      ___________” trusts

### TR and the Modern Presidency

- **Background on Teddy:**
  - VP for McKinley – became President in Buffalo
  - “Square Deal”
    - Focused on __________________________

- **Sherman Antitrust Act:**
  - Used to break up the ________________ Company
  - Upheld by the Supreme Court

- **Anthracite Coal Mines in PA:**
  - When workers went on strike, TR threatened to seize mine
    - Virtually all other presidents sided ________ unions in strikes
  - ________________ (1906):
    - Expanded the power of ____, limited RRs ability to give free passes

- **Pure Food and Drug Act (1906):**
- Created ______________________
- Required proper labels and restricted sale of certain medicines
- **Conservation**: (Not to be confused with conservative)
  - Roosevelt’s *most enduring achievement*, preserving, or conserving land. Think environmentalism
  - Forest Reserve Act:
    - President can set aside forests and parks
  - __________________________ of 1902:
    - D.C. could use money from sale of land for irrigation projects
- Panic of 1907 – “Roosevelt Recession”
  - JP Morgan purchased a TN Coal and Iron Company
    - Roosevelt gave his blessing
  - Later broken up by ______________

**The Troubled Succession**

- TR handpicks William Howard Taft
- Payne-Aldrich Tariff
  - Barely lowered tariff rates (made many Progressives angry)
- Taft fired __________________________ – TR’s buddy and head of Forest Service
  - Makes TR angry
  - “__________________________”
    - Called for increased federal government
    - Favored individual taxes, worker’s compensation, tariff reduction, etc.
- The Bull Moose Party:
  - Advocated ______________________________
- Election of 1912:
  - Two “__________________________” against each other all but guaranteed a victory for __________________
- Woodrow Wilson became president in 1913
  - He was a Democrat, so.........
  - He ______________ the tariff rates – ________________ Tariff
    - Coincided with the....
  - __________________________ amendment:
    - Graduated income tax
- __________________________ Act (1913):
  - Responsible for increasing and decreasing money supply
- __________________________ Antitrust Act:
  - Essentially, gave more power to _____________ Anti-Trust Act
  - Made interlocking directories illegal (same individuals serve as directors on boards of competing firms)
    - JP Morgan is sad 😔
  - **Made __________________________ organizations exempt from antitrust prosecution**
    - Unlike Sherman Antitrust Act which was used __________ unions
  - Wilson did not support __________________________